

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5791

號十九百七十五第

日五金月五年子丙戌光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1876.

五五

號六十一月六英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

June 15, AMOR, British str., 814, Dredges, Cadon 14th June, General—SIMONSEN & Co.
June 15, OZIJA, British str., 1119, Rover, Yokohama 7th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
June 15, AZAM, British steamer, 1,540, Kidd, Shanghai 11th June, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
June 15, THINGYALL, British str., 1,577, Mourier, Saigon 11th June, Rice—WM. PESTAC & CO.
June 15, PEKING-HAI, Chinese gunboat, 600, Palmer, from Canton.
June 15, NOTRE DAME AUSTRIATIQUE, French bark, 533, Jagor, Saigon 8th June, General—F. DEGENNER.
June 15, GLENROY, British str., 1,372, Taylor, London 30th April, and Singapore 9th June, General—JARDINE, MACLEON & CO.
June 15, XANTZES, British steamer, 876, E. Schultze, Shanghai 11th June, General—SIMONSEN & CO.
June 15, NORNA, British steamer, 606, A. C. Walker, Swatow 14th June, General—KWOK ACHONG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 15TH.
Northern Chief, for London.
Suz, str., for Shanghai.
Tsinia, str., for Swatow, &c.
Tian, for Guan.
Cyphers, str., for Woosung.
Alaska, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Yesso, str., for East Coast.

Departures.

June 15, LING-FENG, Chinese revenue cruiser, for Haikou.
June 15, VASO DE GAMA, British steamer, for Foochow.
June 15, GUINA, French str., for Saigon.
June 15, CASSANDRA, Ger., for Shanghai.
June 15, ALASKA, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
June 15, PRESTON, British str., for Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai.
June 15, QUARTER STAR, for Bangkok.
June 15, CRESTED WAVE, British str., for Foochow.
June 15, H. M. S. MODEST, for Yokohama.
June 15, SUZ, British str., for Shanghai.
June 15, DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., 1864, Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

Arrived.

For ORIZA, str., from Yokohama—1 European, deck, and 1 Chinese.
For TAMPALA, str., from Saigo—17 Chinese.
For Yesso, str., from Shanghai—3 Chinese.
For Hongkong—3 Chinese. For London—Mr. Martin, Agent.
For CHINAPOLIS, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Faith, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Sims, and 3 children. Messrs. Edgar, Dore, Sims, and Wheeler, and 31 Chinese.
For Cleary, str., from London, &c.—For Hongkong—1 European, and 122 Chinese, deck. For Shanghai—Mr. G. Soirde.

Departed.

For Alaska, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco—
For Yokohama—Lieut. Godall, R.E., I. E. Hope, and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco—Mrs. Jordan and 2 children, Mrs. Stone, Messrs. E. A. Fowler, U.S.N., and J. S. Miley, and 59 Chinese. For Liverpool—Lieut. G. W. E. Lovick and servant, Messrs. D.L. Morgan, and W. F. Tindall, str., for Swatow, &c.—150 Chinese.
For Norma, str., from Swatow—Captain Simpson and Mr. Bright, and 150 Chinese.

To Depart.

For Yesso, str., for East Coast—2 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

Report.

The British steamship MORNO reports left Swatow on 14th June, and had light airs and calm throughout.

The French bark NOTRE DAME auxiliaire reports left Saigon on 5th June, and light S.S.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship ALEXIS reports left Shanghai on 11th June, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The Danish steamship YNGTELL reports left Saigon on 11th June, and had light winds and fine weather.

The P. & O. steamship ORION reports left Yokohama on 7th June, and had fresh breeze the first two days. The rest of the passage fine weather.

The British steamship YONGTELL reports left Shanghai on 11th June. The first part of the passage had light N. and N.E. winds; the latter part light air from S. and S.W. and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship GLENROY reports left London on 20th April, and arrived at Singapore on the 2nd of May, and left again on the 9th. Had fine clear weather with light South-easterly winds and smooth sea throughout.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
29, British str. Sumatra from Hongkong, &c.
29, British str. Crocus from San Francisco.
29, German str. Caduceus from Hamburg.
JUNO, Jap. str. Hiroshima Maru from Shanghai.
DISPARUE.

29, American bark Wallace for San Francisco.
29, German barque Amenda for Foochow.
30, British steamer Crocus for Hongkong.
30, British bark Balgownie for Chefoo.
31, Brit. 3-m. sht. Ille of the Isles for H'p'ng.
31, French steamer Thore for Hongkong.
31, French bark Edmund Grasset for Clefco.
31, Japanese str. Goshai Maru for Shanghai.
2, Ger. bark Johanna Solmid for Newchwang.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Passer's Name.....From.....Date.

Mary L. Stone.....Cardif.....Moh. 9
Min.....London.....Moh. 18
Benefactor.....New York.....Moh. 20
Glenroy and Mario.....Cardif.....Moh. 20
Glenroy and Mario.....London.....Moh. 20
Moss Gien.....London.....Moh. 20
J. C. Munro.....London.....Moh. 20
Olkumar.....Cardif.....Moh. 24
Oregon.....Cardif.....Moh. 24
Importer.....Cardif.....Moh. 24
T. J. Parker, str. Liverpool.....Moh. 24
Lauder.....Cardif.....Moh. 24
Egeria (s.), str. Liverpool.....Moh. 24
Alphonso.....Cardif.....Moh. 24
Car.....Cardif.....Moh. 24

ANNUAL SALES 10-day.

LANE, CHAWFORD & CO., At 12 noon,
Beady Goods.

To be Let.

HOUSE No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Water-laid on.
Appt to T. ALCAR, 9, Hollywood Road, 1st 607 Hongkong, 18th June, 1876.

To Let.

TWO HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox.

Appt to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, 1st 558 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

To Let.

N. & S. ZETLAND STREET, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 6, PEDDARS HILL.

Appt to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., 1st 512 Hongkong, 16th June, 1876.

To Let.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Prahs, Wan Chai.

Appt to S. E. BURROWS & SONS, 1st 453 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1876.

To Let.

With Immediate Possession, THE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 4, ALZAMBRA TERRACE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, NO. 1, WILSON STREET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, NO. 16, STANLEY STREET.

THE BUNGALOW, NO. 24, GAGE STREET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, NO. 6, STANLEY STREET.

Appt to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., 1st 1864 Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

To Let.

FAIRFIELD, WEST POINT, now in the occupation of GILBERT SMITH, Esq. It is admirably adapted for a large family or mess, and might be occupied in flats either furnished or unfurnished. Garden Ground surrounding it on all sides. Gas, Water, Stabling, Tennis Lawn, &c. Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors, 1st 637 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, NO. 1, WILSON STREET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, NO. 6, STANLEY STREET.

Appt to TURNER & CO., 1st 41 Queen's Road, 1st 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

To Let.

(With Immediate Possession,) THE PREMISES, NO. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of MESSRS. GILMAN & CO., Gas and Water, &c. Apply to GIBS, LIVINGSTON & CO., 1st 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

To Let.

THE HOUSES, NO. 15, STATION STREET, at the Corner of Gas Street, containing 2 houses, with Coach House and Stable.

Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.

Appt to TURNER & CO., 1st 41 Queen's Road, 1st 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

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To Let.

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1876,
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS WORK, IN THE FOURTEENTH
YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, IS

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best
and most authentic sources, and no pains
have been spared to make the work com-
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and
valuable information the "CHRONICLE
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a
"CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH".

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG:
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
THAILAND.A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW TRADE SIGNALS IN USE AT
THE PLATE.

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE
P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,
AND
THE COAST OF CHINA.
ALSO THENEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;Besides other local information and statis-
tics corrected to date of publication, tending
to make this Work in every way suitable
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The present Volume also contains a
Directory of Singapore.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is
now the only publication of its kind for
China and Japan.The Directory is published in two
Form—Compiets at \$5; or with the Lists
of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c.,
at \$3.* * * The Complete Directories, at \$5, are
all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition
at \$3, are still on hand.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, or to the following Agents:

MACAO..... Mr. L. A. de Gruta.

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FOUCHOW..... Messrs. Hedges & Co.

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SHANGHAI..... Messrs. Hall & Holt.

HANKOW..... Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly

& Co., Shanghai.

CHEFOU and Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly

& Co., Shanghai.

TIENTSIN and Messrs. Hall & Holt, K'ing

PEKING..... Messrs. Hedges & Co., Shanghai.

NAGASAKI..... The C. and J. Trading Co.

HOKKO, OKAHA..... The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA..... Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

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Office.

MANILA..... Messrs. de Loyzay & Co.

SAIGON..... Mr. J. H. Bloom, Independent Office.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFTTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the erection of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Prin. A. S. WATSON AND CO., or
247 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH, 1876.

WEN-SIANG, the Grand Secretary of the
Chinese Imperial Council, is no more. He
had long been in feeble health, and died
at Peking on the 23rd ultimo, at the age of
fifty-seven. He has not inaptly been
termed the Nestor of the Chinese Go-
vernment. His official career has been a
responsible and laborious one. At the time
of his decease, in addition to his post as
Grand Secretary, he was the guiding spirit
of the Yamen of Foreign Affairs. Owing
to his infirmities, he has been obliged to
give up one or two offices he formerly held,
and latterly he was obliged every now and
then to memorialise the Throne to be
allowed to resign some of his appointments.
On the 3rd February he begged to be
relieved of his post on the Grand Council, in
order that he might devote what little energy
and time his malady would permit to Foreign
Affairs. But his services on the Grand
Council were considered too valuable, app-
arently, to be dispensed with, and his prayer
was not acceded to. He was granted the
stereotyped two months' congé, and was ob-
liged to retain his post on the Grand Secre-
tary. Submissive to the Imperial will, he has
accordingly died in harness. He has
always shown a lively interest in foreign
topics, and China owes much to his sagacity
and discretion. He had his country's well-
fare at heart, and was always, we believe, a
firm adherent to the peace policy. By his
death the Prince of Kienhsing has lost his
most able and experienced counsellor. It is to be
hoped, however, that the moderation which
distinguished WEN-SIANG may still survive,
and that his lamented death may not give
the antisocial party at Peking any accession
of influence. Much depends upon his
successor in office. Should he be chosen by
the friends of progress, good may be
selected, and WEN-SIANG's untimely decease
not have the injurious effect on the policy
of the Government which has been anticipated
by some. SHEN Pao-chen would
worthily step into the shoes of the late

Grand Secretary. He possesses administrative ability, is endowed with considerable powers of judgment, and is known to hold liberal and enlightened views with regard to China's foreign relations. Should the old and foreign-hating party gain the ascendancy, there will be nothing but retrogression and constantly recurring difficulties to be looked for.

It is to be regretted that the want of trade statistics in this port renders the valuable "Returns of Trade" published under the auspices of the Inspector-General of Foreign Customs in China an imperfect statement.

These returns are, generally speaking, pretty accurate, though not free from discrepancies, and make it possible to glean a tolerably fair estimate of the foreign trade done with China at the treaty ports. The abstract of trade for the past ten years before us supplies a good deal of important information, into which we propose to dive, with the object of bringing up the most interesting facts proved by the figures it contains. The return of the trade done at the treaty ports, and which passed through the foreign customs in 1875, was valued at close upon 219,000,000 taels, against about 205,000,000 in 1874. This result is the more satisfactory since it includes an increase of nearly eight millions in the value of goods carried from port to port. The annual value of the foreign trade with China for the past year is given as 136,716,176 taels, an increase of five and a half millions over that of the previous year, which was, however, one of much depression. Coming to the division of this trade between the various foreign countries, it appears that the share taken in it by Great Britain was less than in the previous year; but this would be balanced by a marked increase in the trade with Hongkong. The trade with India during 1875 also shows a decrease, as well as that with British America. Both the imports from and exports to the United States show a substantial increase, and so does the trade with the Continent of Europe. The sea-borne trade with Russia shows a great falling-off, but this is more than compensated for by the increase in trade with that country and Siberia, via Kiechta. The trade with Japan also exhibits a slight increase. The imports generally show an increment, inasmuch as one of the principal items, a decrease, has to be recorded. The total import of the drug last year was 66,461 piculs, compared with 67,463 in 1874, when it reached its highest figure. The import of last year was greater than that of any year prior to 1873, so it can hardly be said to have retrograded, as stocks may have been heavier at the commencement of 1875 than in that of the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly confined to the northern ports, notably to Chefoo, Tientan, and Newchow, and it is possible, may be partly due to the increased cultivation of the poppy in Manchuria. Of this, however, we shall be better able to judge in the course of a year or two. The value of the import of cotton goods in 1875 was 20,061,143 taels against 18,270,198 taels in the previous year; of woollen goods 4,661,421 taels against 4,049,073 taels; and of metals 4,226,099 taels against 3,563,790 taels—in each case showing a satisfactory increase. Of minor imports, sugar displays the largest increase, and indigo about the most serious decline. The customs revenue from all the treaty ports in 1875 exceeded that of any previous year by 470,837 taels. The tables of shipping exhibit some rather striking fluctuations during the last half dozen years. The number of British vessels entered and cleared show an increase from 5,577 in 1870 to 8,227 last year; while American exhibit a decline from 4,547 to 3,836 in the same period. The variation in the tonnage is yet more conspicuous, British having increased to something over three million tons in 1870 to upwards of five millions in 1875, and American retrograded from three millions to 2,777,367 tons in the same time. Simultaneously with this falling-off in American shipping and as explanatory—in part—it is, it should be mentioned that the number of Japanese vessels entered and cleared in 1875 shows an extraordinary increase over the previous year, and is probably due to the transfer of a line of steamers to Shanghai from the American flag to the Mien-pi Bihi Company. The number of vessels under the Chinese flag other than WEN-SIANG was 1,557, with a tonnage of 811,344, compared with 899, and a tonnage of 444,774 in 1874. There is a small increase in the German shipping, and also in that in the trade under the French flag. Many of the smaller European nationalities seem, however, to be dropping out of the trade altogether. Thus, Portugal, once the most largely interested in the trade with the Far East, has not sent a single ship to China since 1872, when only five arrived and departed. For the last two years Italy and Belgium have been entirely unrepresented, and the trade under the Dutch flag has during the last six years been steadily declining. As may be expected, the steamer trade has increased considerably, while that done in sailing vessels has fallen off. In 1870, 7,724 steamers, representing five million tons, entered and cleared. In 1875 these numbers had respectively increased to 11,408 and nearly 5,300,000 tons. The sailing vessels had decreased in number from 6,412 with 1,350,000 tons to 5,588 with 1,500,000 tons. This state of things is likely to be continued, as there is no doubt the steamers are fast usurping the trade formerly done in sailing vessels. The tables show little change in the staples of foreign export, which may be considered an unhealthy sign. It is pretty certain the list could be largely increased, but for the oppressive taxation which has hitherto interfered with the development of trade. The thing is to get the Chinese Government to see that a more liberal policy, and the removal of some of the burdens now heaped on trade, would have a beneficial result on its revenue.

The price of land at Cowhoo seems to be advanced. Three lots put up for sale on Wednesday evening, after keen bidding, between Messrs. Blue, K'ee, Brito, and Guedes, were knocked down, the first lot, comprising 49,200 square feet, at \$100 per acre, \$4,900; the second, containing 20,767 square feet, for \$100 per acre, \$2,076.50; and the third, containing 57,446 square feet, for \$100 per acre, \$5,744. It is not very long since land in the same locality was sold at from \$10 to \$20 an acre.

The Gauks left Sydney, New South Wales, for Yokohama on the 15th ultimo.

The case of the P. and O. Co. v. Chou Po-Yen, and others, on the trial before Mr. Justice Sweeny, yesterday, as arranged, the defendant having paid to the company the whole of the amount claimed.

As a proof of the necessity of firmness in dealing with the Chinese, and the success which it brings, I enclose a little episode which occurred some time ago during the journey of a German merchant to Peking. Arrived at Maimachin on the frontier of the Chinese Empire, he applied to the mandarin in charge for a new aduage regulation. Ting Jilung was instructed by the Central Government to meet the German, the transaction being conducted in the Chinese language.

It seems that the non-settlement of the Ningpo controversy between the French and Chinese authorities is due to the real meanness which the Victorians allowed in the payment of those of the European powers. Dr. Knudt, the German Consul at Foochow, who is a little older than I am, told me, "There is no use, however, and the mandarin will refuse to issue the desired document." Then, "I shall travel without one." "Good day," and so received it the same afternoon. A similar incident occurred shortly afterwards at Tsinan between a Continental Minister and Li Hung-chang, and with the same result.

Some months ago we published a slight sketch of the initiative acts practised by the San-ho-hui or Triad Society at the admission of new candidates. To-day, in view of the attention drawn to the early and rapid increase of members in Macao and elsewhere in China, our readers may be interested in hearing what are the ceremonies imposed on converts in that part of the world.

The first requirement is the payment of a good round sum of money. This is done by the initiates themselves, and the amount varies according to the rank of the initiate. The amount of the "fees" is not yet determined, but it is to be understood that the "fee" of the triadists is to be paid to the "officer" that the "General Municipal" intends forcibly to pull down the barricades erected by the Ningpo Guild; this is done by the initiates themselves, and the amount varies according to the rank of the initiate. The "fee" of the triadists is to be paid to the "officer" that the "General Municipal" intends forcibly to pull down the barricades erected by the Ningpo Guild; this is done by the initiates themselves, and the amount varies according to the rank of the initiate. 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A HORRIBLE DEATH.

An inhabitant of Fontenay-sous-Bos, one of the most charming little suburbs of Paris, has just departed this life under circumstances which merit the attention of everybody, but more particularly of the medical and medical men. The deceased had been a well-educated Frenchman and exhibited an average a quart and a half of brandy per diem. Conscious of the degradation of his half-settling shop, he kept aloof from his family, and at times shut himself up in his room for days, in order to pursue his devotion to Bacchus unmolested by the reproach or remonstrance of the infidel. He had frequently been forced to the "candy" but he was no longer cured by the doctors than he returned to his favorite love. At length he was seized with an invincible desire to destroy himself, which the medical ages call "nihilism" of alcohol. On Easter Sunday he shut himself up again, but remained secluded longer than usual, the neighborhood broke open the door. An overpowering smell of alcohol pervaded the apartment, and when the remains of a burning fire were found, and on looking on the bed, there lay the body of the man reduced to charred. The doctors say that spontaneous combustion must have taken place shortly after the drunkard lay down to die.

Mrs. Bethune, Secretary of the P. & O. Company, writes to the Daily Press:

"April 7 received a report of a speech made by Mr. Plimann at a dinner of Trades Union Delegates, in which, after stating that he would not attack small shipowners merely, but the highest he goes on to say that that company sold a ship called the *Baltic*, which disappeared on the first voyage after she was sold, and that another ship also belonging to that company was sold to the same persons, he said that he would feel obliged if you will allow me space to say that these statements, so far as they affect that company, are incorrect in every particular. The company never had a vessel called the *Baltic*, and of the only two vessels sold by the company to which Mr. Plimann's remarks can possibly apply, one, which was sold in 1870, is still now in existence, while the other, which was sold in 1870, was lost, and was not recovered until four years afterwards, in 1874, was burnt at sea through her cargo of coal igniting. This vessel was not, as Mr. Plimann appears to imply, unlaunched or disengaged, but was of the highest class, twenty years, in the Liverpool Registry."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 15th June.
The call for drug continues confined to New Bengal; the day's business having been in Pather at \$3781 to \$3774, and in Benares at \$3682 to \$3655.

EXPORT CARGOES.
Port J. H. Jones, for London—
4,072 bags rice, 221 boxes Wasco Silk, and 170 packages China.

Per Clerc, for London—
15,449 packages Sugar, 50 cases Oil, and 19 crew Tailor.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/101
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/108
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/111 to 3/114
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 3/111 to 3/114
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3/111

On BOMBAY—Bank, sight..... 231
On CALCUTTA—Bank, sight..... 231
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, subd..... 741
Bank, 90 days' sight..... 754

SHARES—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—4 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.

Chinese Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$175 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tis. 34 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—23½ per share—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$350 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$156 per share.

Adamson, Bell & Co.,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association, it is provided that payment may be due to the Shareholders of a dividend of 16 per cent per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be ratably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

ON NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1800.

CAPITAL—\$20,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, on the usual rates subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO., Agents

#1038, Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant insurance at Current Rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
of 1958, Hongkong, 1st October, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant insurance at Current Rates.

SHIRES—
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$37 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 50 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$45 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Bills—\$102.

SALES ON JUNE 15th, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—50 bags, at \$3.40, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Fungus—23 bags, at \$30.00, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Carrots and Turnips—30 bags, at \$24.00, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Skewers—15 bags, at \$14.20, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Red Dates—20 bags, at \$1.50, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Beans—2 packages, at \$12.70, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

Catfish—15 bags, at \$28.50, by Kwong Wo Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCON & CO'S Barometer.)

Barometer—9 in., 26.000

Barometer—1 in., 26.859

Barometer—9 in., 26.920

Thermometer—9 in., 86

Thermometer—9 in., 88

Thermometer—9 in., 87

Thermometer—9 in. (Wet bulb), 81

Thermometer—9 in. (Wet bulb), 81

Thermometer—Maximum, 81

Thermometer—Minimum (over night), 81

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

JUNE 15th.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents

#1198, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on All-joining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% is allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents

48, Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings, and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate effectively with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. The undiscussed work will be found indispensable to all Europeans who frequent China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally. It comprises upwards of two thousand large quota pages.

TRIBUNEL & CO., Agents

60, PATERNOSTER ROW, W. E. BELL, Agent

#1 Hongkong, 1st July, 1872.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CHINAS and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-named Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$5,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents

#18, Hongkong, January, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents

#100, Hongkong, 1st November, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents

#100, Hongkong, 1st November, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current rate of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents

#1192, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OYTHANT & CO., General Agents

#551, Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—\$250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents

335, Hongkong, 24th March, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—\$500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents

335, Hongkong, 24th March, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

WHITE SILKS.

NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS.

WHITE BRILLIANTES.

PLAIN POPLINS.

FANCY GREENADINES.

BLACK GREENADINES.

FANCY GAUZES.

BLACK GAUZES.

WHITE GAUZES.

A NEW Assortment of FANCY SILKS.

The Leather make of JAPANESE SILKS.

STERLING BLACK SILKS.

WHITE BRILLIANTES.

NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS.

WHITE BRILLIANTES.

FANCY MUSLINS in great variety.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIOS.

WHITE and COLORLED BATISTES.

We are offering a Lot of JAPANESE SILKS, excellent quality, at 65 Cents per yard.

WHITE WINES.

Extracts.

BESIDE A TOMB.
FRANCOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME QUINZET.
Die in Paris October 1777.
Died 12 June 1870.

Je suis la Révolution et la Vie.

Like a great tree all solid with tears,
Rain-soaked, the rich valley lies;

The sky, once blue as children's eyes,

Grey black—such hues have I—appear.

And up and down the weary earth

The wind goes, like a human eye,

What we live, what we must die.

What the world, what the world dies.

Such scenes those snakes ensue.

The granite tomb stands white and still,

Symbol of that unconquer'd will.

That steadfast spirit, strong to endure.

That calm pure heart and equal mind,

Whether blind fate smiled or frowned.

Ard and silent undermost.

In nothing, nothing, I stand.

If to the fireside now we look,

We find 't is not. Ah, an empty chair;

Such silent mourners, such desolation;

A bitter, universal lack!

Do our dear know how we live yet?

When we stretch our hand and weep,

Such cheeks as we o'er our child's sleep,

Whom weep we, who could we weep?

Dreams that we will end with sorrow,

Sad well-beloved, it is thus with thee?

To the Revolution, to the life thou leadest.

We die, as it is that thou art born?

Could one die but for his love?

Could they cross the ocean's roar,

They landed on the farther shore;

Send forth clear answer, 'Tis I.

The Resurrection? 'T is found.

The life? I live it; in sight

Out of darkness brings light;

And leaves from, east and west,

Such scenes those snakes ensue.

Our faith He could not falsify;

So, when these leave us, sad weary;

"Whether thou goest, I will go."

The Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

LAMARTINE'S ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.
The story of the marriage of the great French poet and statesman is one of romantic interest. The lady was of an English family—named Birch, and very wealthy. She first fell in love with the poet from reading his "Méditations Portugaises." She was slightly past the bloom of youth, but still young and fair. She read and re-read the "Méditations," and nursed the tender sentiment in secret. At last she saw Lamartine in Geneva, and her love became a part of her very life. Not long after she was made acquainted with the fact that the poet was suffering, even to unhappiness, from the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. Miss Birch was not long in deciding upon her course. She would not allow the happiness of a lifetime to slip from her if she could prevent it. She wrote to the poet—a frank and womanly letter acknowledging her deep interest, and profound respect, and offering him the bulk of her fortune, if he were willing to accept it. Of course Lamartine could not suspect the truth. Deeply touched by her generosity, he called upon her, and found her to be not only fair to look upon but a woman of brilliant literary and artistic education. He made an offer of his hand and heart, and was promptly and gladly accepted, and in after years Alphonse de Lamartine owed not more to his wife's wealth than to her sustaining love and inspiring enthusiasm.

CONSCIENCE IN ANIMALS.—
In a paper contributed by Mr. Bonnans to the Quarterly Journal of Science, on the above subject he tells the following stories of a terror of his own, which he states was never beaten in his life:

"One day he was shut up in a room by himself, while everybody in the house where he was went out. Seeing his friends from the window as they departed, the terror seizes him to have been overcome by a paroxysm of rage; for when I returned I found that he had torn all the bottoms of the window-curtains to shreds. When I first opened the door, he jumped out as dogs in general do under similar circumstances, having apparently forgotten, in his joy at seeing me, the damage he had done. But when, without speaking, I picked up one of the torn shreds of the curtains, the terror gave a howl, and rushing out of the room, ran upstairs screaming as loudly as he was able. 'The only interpretation I can assign to this conduct is, that his former fit of passion having subsided, the dog was sorry at having done what he knew would annoy me; and not being able to endure it in my presence the remorse of his smitten conscience, he ran to the farthest corner of the house, crying piteously in language of his nature.'

The author is, however, Mr. Bonnans's best and most instructive story of animal conscience, which really seems to go to the heart of the question as to the meaning of that conscience. It is a story of the same terror, and before giving it, it should add that Mr. Bonnans solemnly assures his readers that in all the facts he narrates he carefully avoids exaggeration or embellishment of any kind. The story is as follows:

"I had had this dog for several years, and had never seen in his purest mood known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, &c., even though these were his best friends [Mr. Bonnans here adds in a note—"I have seen this dog escort a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know that he was being observed by anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back its head to take an apple out of the basket, the dog snapp'd at his nose; and such was his watchfulness, that, although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to a single apple during the half-hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers (his sons), which lived in the same house with him, and with which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen his sons seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom he had temporally lent them!"] Nevertheless, on one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was, within easy reach, a savory mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove the chop and take it under a sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terror remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring a agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, a species came off, victorious, for, emerging from his place of concealment and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he barked again under the sofa, and on this retreat no one could get him for several hours afterwards. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always turned away his head in a thoroughly conscience-stricken manner. Altogether I do not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this; for it must be rememered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten into it."

THE EMPEROR OF SHOPEKEEPERS.
The most successful shopkeeper that ever lived died in New York on the 10th ult. Mr. A. T. Stewart, mercer, draper, and dry-goods warehouseman, whose death is telegraphed to Europe as a matter of interest to all the world, is believed to good authority to have accumulated sixteen millions sterling, all invested in real estate and good bonds, perhaps the largest fortune that ever was accumulated for two generations, and at something very like compound interest. Perhaps the best check on fortunes after all is not the limit on human intelligence, but the limit on human desire. What one earth would a man do in America with a hundred millions sterling?—*A spectator*.

GEORGE IV. AND MRS. FITZ-BERNARD.

At an early period of their marriage George Prince of Wales presented Mrs. Fitz-Bernard with a large diamond. This jewel she caused to be divided into two parts. In one part was enclosed the Prince's portrait, which she reserved for herself. The other half containing a larger accumulation still. Mr. Stewart's career was interesting in two or three ways; for example, he is probably the only University graduate—he was a Scotch-Irishman, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin—who ever succeeded greatly in a shop which he did not inherit, and the only shopkeeper who ever was offered, with the Prince failed to restore her miniature. Too proud to ask for an explanation, Mrs. Fitz-Bernard soon after their final separation was agreed between them that all tokens of affection which each had received from the other should be returned. The arrangement was carried out by Mrs. Fitz-Bernard, but the Prince failed to restore her miniature. Too proud to ask for an explanation, Mrs. Fitz-Bernard died and died in ignorance of what had become of her present. When on her deathbed, George IV. desired the Duke of Wellington, whom he had appointed his executor, to care for what he was buried in the nightclothes in which he lay. Soon after His Majesty had received the assurance that his wishes should be complied with, he breathed his last. Left alone with the lifeless form of his royal master, the Duke was seized with an impulsive desire to discover the motive which had led the King to make such a strange request. Approaching the bed discovered round the King's neck, attached to a very dirty and faded piece of black ribbon, the jewelled miniature of Mrs. Fitz-Bernard. The poor King's dying request was fulfilled to the letter, and he carried with him to the grave the image of her who was perhaps the only woman he had respected as well as loved.—*Earl of Albemarle*.—Fifty Years of My Life."

SONS AND DAUGHTERS.
It is a most pithy point whether families who live to prosper and get on should not have a policy as well as nations. When fathers and sons quarrel, solicitors get that which is not their own, but speedily become so, and their estates are like countries partitioned by civil wars; whereas, half-a-dozen relations who agree to act cordially together, have founded some of the most powerful political and social cliques in our history. Let us all—*so*—and foolish younger brothers, with all the higher headed of the conspiracy—only think of the valuable things obtained by a close domestic union among the Russells, the Eliots, and the Grevys; let them watch the remotest offshoots of the Villiers folk surviving all through English history for the last 300 years at least. Let them think and act exactly as they were—*politics*—in growing wiser, for an able family policy is stronger than any single enemy, and can always divide a host of foes till they are pacified or conquered. The case of daughters is somewhat different from that of sons, but girls have various dispositions towards their kindred if they could only from a just estimate of their own interest. Almost from the beginning of human beings (either know very little, or are distrustful of their own knowledge, and are irresistibly attracted by truthful dealing). Almost from the beginning, while still owner of a moderate Händel's shop, he had sold his business to his State, though he gave once or twice largely, particularly a ship-load of corn to Ireland in the famine. He collected a little buying principally pictures, lived on a considerable scale, and was altogether very much like an ordinary, successful merchant. It is expected in New York, we believe, that much of his wealth will go to public objects, and his will may give rise to comment, but as yet the main interest in his career was his way of making money. He made it mainly through his recognition of a fact which small traders habitually ignore, namely, that the majority of human beings (either know very little, or are distrustful of their own knowledge, and are irresistibly attracted by truthful dealing).

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